

AMERICAN MUSEUM NOVITATES

Number 398

Published by
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
New York City

Jan. 18, 1930

59.57,54 T (81)

SOME TINGITIDÆ (HEMIPTERA) FROM BRAZIL

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In recent months there have come into the author's hands several collections of Tingitidæ from South America for study and identification. This paper is based almost entirely upon a small collection of lace-bugs belonging to The American Museum of Natural History, all of which were collected in Brazil, South America, by the late H. H. Smith and his wife. Thanks are due to that Museum for the privilege of studying this collection of 63 specimens representing 21 species, three of which are described herein as new. One of these new species, *Leptopharsa perbona*, is represented by eight specimens, six of which are from the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Monanthia figurata, *Corycera comptula*, *Tingis americana*, *Leptobyrsa elegantula*, *Leptopharsa (Gelchossa) magnifica*, and *Dicysta hollandi* bear identical locality, date and collector labels as the type specimens of these species and, no doubt, represent specimens from the type series in the Carnegie Museum.

Monanthia figurata Drake.—Four males, Chapada, April.

Monanthia parvata Distant.—Male and female, Chapada, November.

Teleonemia prolixa Stål.—Two males and two females, all belonging to var. *a* Champion as described in 'Biologia Centralia Americana,' Chapada, May.

Teleonemia limbata Stål.—Male and three females, Chapada, March–June.

Teleonemia brevipennis Champion.—Female, Corumbá, April.

Teleonemia longicornis Champion.—Three males and female, Chapada, May–September.

Tigava notabilis Stål.—Two males and two females, Chapada, April.

Sphaerocysta inflata Stål.—Male and female, Chapada, April–May.

Corycera comptula Drake.—Male, Chapada, September.

Tingis americana Drake.—Female, Chapada, October.

Tingis corubiana Drake.—Female, Chapada, November.

Acanthocheila armigera Stål.—Two males and female, Chapada, November.

Leptocysta sex-nebulosa Stål.—Three males, Corumbá, May.

Corythaica monancha Stål.—Male and female, Chapada, January.

Leptobyrsa elegantula Drake.—Male and three females, Chapada, March–June.

Leptopharsa (Gelchossa) magnifica (Drake).—Male and female, Chapada, January.

Dicysta hollandi Drake.—Two females, Chapada, August.

Dicysta vitrea Champion.—Female, Chapada, August.

Leptopharsa perbona, new species

Elongate, rather broad. Antennæ very long, slender, testaceous, first and second segments slightly brownish, the fourth dark fuscous. Segment I long, slightly attenuated beyond the middle, almost three times as long as two, the latter short; III very long, three times as long as four; IV very long, longer than one and two taken together. Rostral channel open behind, the laminae widely separated on the meso- and metasternum; rostrum extending almost to the end of the mesosternum. Head, reddish brown to black, the basal portion covered by hood; median spine long, rather stout, porrect; other spines greatly reduced or wanting. Bucculæ moderately broad, closed in front.

Pronotum black, very coarsely pitted, considerably swollen, apex of triangular portion reticulate and testaceous. Lateral carinæ considerably raised, long, testaceous, parallel, in front widely separated from the sides of the hood, each composed of a single row of areolæ. Median carina more strongly raised, about one-half as high as the hood, faintly arched, composed of a single row (sometimes one or two cells divided) of rectangular areolæ. Paranota moderately large, strongly reflexed, with three rows of moderately large areolæ, the margin rounded. Hood moderately large, its length and height subequal, moderately inflated, projecting anteriorly to near the middle of the eyes. Elytra widening posteriorly, their tips rounded and widely separated; costal area broad, widely reticulated, triseriate along basal portion, with five or six areolæ at its widest part, the lateral margin finely serrate; subcostal area fuscous, almost vertical, finely reticulate, with five to six rows of areolæ; discoidal area moderately large, about one-third as long as elytra, narrowly rounded at base, with five or six rows of areolæ at its widest part, the basal half fuscous. Areolæ of elytra, paranota, hood and carinæ hyaline. Wings slightly longer than abdomen. Legs very long, slender, brownish testaceous, the tips of tarsi darker. Body beneath black. Reticulation of hood, carinæ, paranota, and elytra mostly testaceous; those of discoidal, subcostal, basal portion of sutural areas, and two or three transverse nervures of costal area and also an oblique fascia (composed of one row of areolæ at base and gradually widening to two or three at apex and also nervelets) on apical portion of each elytron fuscous.

Length, 4.21 mm.; width, 1.98 mm.

HOLOTYPE (male) and **ALLOTYPE** (female): Chapada, Brazil, H. H. Smith, in Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. **PARATYPES:** six taken with type; two in American Museum of Natural History, two in Carnegie Museum, and two in my collection.

This species has the extremely long basal antennal segment as in *L. vesiculosus* (Champion) and *L. longipennis* (Champion) but differs markedly in the structures of the pronotum, paranota, and elytra.

Leptopharsa iridis, new species

Elongate, widening behind. Antennæ extremely long, slender; segment I extremely long, attenuated beyond the middle, black-fuscous, almost five times the length of two; II short, brown to fuscous; III long, slender, testaceous, two and two-thirds times the length of one; IV very long, fuscous, five-eighths the length of three and considerably longer than one and two conjoined. Rostral sulcus open behind, widely separated on meso- and metasternum, the rostrum extending almost to the end of the sulcus. Legs long, slender, brownish testaceous, the tarsi fuscous.

Pronotum black, considerably swollen, coarsely pitted. Paranota very strongly reflexed, turned back over the outer margin of pronotum, bi- to triseriate, the areolæ moderately large. Hood rather large, slightly compressed, extending anteriorly to the front margin of head, the eyes exposed, the median dorsal nervure fuscous. Median carina very strongly elevated, as high as hood, composed of one row of very long rectangular areolæ, a few of the areolæ divided. Lateral carinæ not so strongly elevated, slightly constricted behind the middle, composed of a single row of moderately large areolæ, in front not widely separated from the sides of hood. Elytra strongly widening posteriorly, their tip very widely separated; costal area broad, widely reticulated, biseriate at base, triseriate at widest point; subcostal area finely reticulated, mostly biseriate, almost vertical, discoidal area rather small, narrowed at apex, with three to four rows of areolæ at its widest point. Areolæ hyaline; nervures largely testaceous; those of discoidal, subcostal, basal portion of sutural area and an oblique fascia (including a row of areolæ) on distant half of each elytron fuscous. Wings a little longer than abdomen, smoky. Body, black, claspers strongly curved in male.

Length, 3.80 mm.; width, 1.41 mm.

HOLOTYPE (male) and **ALLOTYPE** (female): Chapada, Brazil, in American Museum of Natural History. **PARATYPES**: two taken with type in author's collections.

This species is most closely allied to *L. vesiculosa* Champion.

Gargaphia dissortis, new species

Moderately elongate, broad. Head reddish brown, with five long, slender, sharp testaceous or brownish spines, the median and posterior pair very long. Rostrum reaching almost to the transverse laminæ of the rostral sulcus; eyes black. Antennæ long, slender; segment I stout, rather long, distinctly curved, ferruginous, about three times as long as two, the latter slenderer; III brownish testaceous, long, less than three times as long as four; IV fuscous, slightly longer than one and two conjoined. Pronotum considerably swollen, black, the apical portion of the triangular projection reticulate and testaceous. Lateral carinæ strongly raised, slightly curved inwardly, each composed of a single row of large areolæ; median carinæ a little more elevated, faintly arched in front of middle. Hood small, strongly compressed, faintly projecting anteriorly, arched above, with three rows of areolæ on each side. Paranota rather broad, distinctly angulate behind the middle, slightly reflexed, mostly biseriate, tri- or quadriseriate at angle; areolæ moderately large.

Elytra broad, the outer margin finely serrate, their tips broadly rounded and separated; costal area very broad, mostly irregularly quadriferate, with five or six rows of areolæ at its widest part, with four or five of the transverse nervures enlarged and dark fuscous; subcostal area bi- or triseriate; discoidal area large, broadest behind the middle, broad and somewhat obliquely rounded at apex, with five or six rows of areolæ at widest part; veinlets in distal half embrowned. Reticulations largely testaceous, some brown or fuscous; areolæ hyaline. Legs pale brown, the tarsi fuscous. Wings slightly longer than abdomen.

Length, 3.41 mm.; width, 1.62 mm.

HOLOTYPE (male) and **ALLOTYPE** (female): Chapada, Brazil, in American Museum of Natural History. **PARATYPES**: two males and two females, taken with type; two in American Museum of Natural History and two in author's collection.

